THE DEFENCE AT PEKIN

Captain Myers' Report of the Siege

Gallant Conduct of the United States Marines and Sailors and Their tians-one Hundred and Fifty Brought in by Ten Americans

The story of the gallant defence of the legations in Pekin during their two months' siege is told in the report of Capt. John T. Myers, United States Marine Corps, who nmanded the main guard of the American Legation during that critical period. The copies of the report given out by the Navy Department do not contain any reference to the charges of Minister Conger against Capt. Newt H. Hall, second in command of the American marines, and there is nothing to indicate that there was any such reference in the original. Captain Myers, Hall in commending those of the American detachment who distinguished themselves during the siege, although he speaks highly of the services of Surgeon Lippitt, United States Army, and of some American civilians, and & number of enlisted men of the Marine Corps. The report is from the United States Naval Hospital at Tientsin. under date of September 26, and is as fol-

"I have the honor to submit a detailed report of the operations of the marine guard, recently on duty at the United States Legation, Pekin, China, during the

guard, recently on duty at the United States Legation, Pekin, China, during the period in which I had active command. from May 29 to July 3, 1900.

"The guard consisted of twenty-five marines from the United States steamship Oregon; twenty-three marines, three blue-lackets, one chief machinist, and one hospital apprentice, from the United States steamship Newark, Capt. N. H. Hall, United States Marine Corps, and Assistant Surgeon T. M. Lippitt, United States Uavy, were also attached to my command. Chief Machinist Peterson reported for duty on June 3, arriving in Pekin unarmed.

"The guard, equipped in heavy marching order and without baggage, left the Newark on the morning of May 29, and arrived at Tientsin that night, having been compelled to come up by boat, as the railroad officials refused to seli tickets to an armed force without permission from the Viceroy, We were the first troops to arrive at Tientsia, and our reception was enthusias.

ntsia, and our reception was enthusias Tientsia, and our reception was entities astic; nearly all the foreign residents with a band, were on hand to meet us and escorted us to the quarters which had been provided by Captain McCalla and Paymaster Jewitt, who had come up by train that afternoon. We remained there waiting for the other guards to arrive and for the necessary permission to ga to Pekin, until other guards to arrive and for the necessary permission to g2 to Pekin, until Thursday, May 21, when we left at 4:30 o'clock p. m., reaching the railroad terminus outside the city about 11 o'clock; Captain McCalla, Paymaster Jewitt, Naval Calet Courtney, and Warrant Machinist Mo-

det Courtney, and Warrant Machinist Molineaux, accompanied us.

"We headed the column on the march into the city, meeting with no opposition, although we had been warned to be on the lookout for trouble. The dense mass of Chinese which thronged either side of the roadway for the four miles from the station to the Chen-mun gate was absolutely silent, a silence which seemed more ominous than a demonstration of hostility would have been. absolutely seemed more ominous than a demou-seemed more ominous than a demou-stration of hostility would have been. On our arrival we were assigned to quarters adjoining the legation compound, and in the rear of the Russian bank. The ammunition carried was as follows: 9,720 rounds in men's helts, 8,629 for Colt gun and 10,000 in boxes, making a total of 27,726 rounds, of which I had been told 7,000 rounds to mained when the second boxes, making a total of 27,200 rounds, or which I had been told 7,000 rounds re-mained when the relief arrived. Five days rations and two large ship's breakers of water were also taken. On June 6 the railroad communication was interrupted

was decided that at the first sign of an outbreak, all the non-combatants together with all the provisions, should be sent to the English legation; and that all streets leading into the legation quarter should at once be barricaded, no Chinese being allowed to enter without a pass. It was also agreed that we should endeavor to hold all the legations as long as possible,

allowed to either without endeavor to hold all the legations as long as possible, and as a last resort to fall back upon the English Legation.

"On June 8, at the request of Mr. Conger, I sent ten men under Corporal Hunt to guard the Methodist Mission, where a number of American missionaries were assembled; the next day, this number being greatly increased by the arrival of refugees from Tung Chow and outlying districts of the city ten more men were sent, and Captain Hall was detailed to command the detachment. The Mission building lay about three quarters of a rifle to the eastward and outside of our lines on a small street leading off the Hata-mun.

Russians having each tent ten men, start-de with them and fifteen of our own to escont Captain Hall and his charges within our lines, which was safely accomplished. At 6 p. m. the Chinese soldiers began to fire upon us, the attack, however, did not seem to be an organized one. Any hope that the Imperial Government would put down the trouble, had long been dispelled, as our spies brought us word that the Box-crs were entering the city through all the gates, guarded as they were by the soldiery, and in all parts of the city mingling freely with the troops, with whom they appeared to be on the best of terms.

"On June 21, the Methodist Mission and stores carrying goods were burned. A desultory firing by the enemy was kept up all day. About this time Sir Claude MacDon-

Unrest in the City.

"On June 10, 11, and 12 nothing of any



"You will find enclosed thirty-one one-cent stamps for one of Dr. Pierce's Medical Advisers, cloth bound," writes James E. Crampton, Esq., of Sharpburg, Washington Co., Md. "This book is for a friend of mine who is using your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and I cannot praise your medicine to highly cannot praise your medicine too highly.

I was in business in Baltimore and had rheumatism for three months; couldn't walk at all. I tried the best doctors I could get, but they did me no good. I took three bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and it cured me sound. I came home to Sharpsburg, and there were three cases of different diseases. I advised the patients to use Dr. Pierce's medicines, which they did,

and all were cured."
"Golden Medical Discovery" contains
no alcohol, cocaine, nor other narcotic. Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, is sent free on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing only Send 21 one-cent stamps for the book bound in paper, or 31 stumps for cloth binding, to Dr. R. V.

odisa Mission was set fire to by the Boxers, who now openly appeared in all sections of the city. The usual crowd collected, whereupon Captain Hall pramptly dispersed them, using only the baynet. The chapel was totally destroyed. At 8 p. m. the streets in the legation quarter were cleared and rough barricades built. That night all the outlying missions and churches were burned except the Pei-tang Cathedral, where the Freach and Italians had sent guards to protect the Roman Catholic priests, nuns, and native converts there assembled.

"On June 14, in the early morning, large

on June 14, in the early months, larger numbers of Chinese Christians, most of them horribly burned or badly wounded, appeared at our barricade. They had come from the districts surrounding the Nantung Cathedral, which was then burning, bringing the most frightful tales of out-

On June 14, in the early morning, large

rages committed by the Boxers. These people were allowed to enter, and after the most serious cases among the wounded had been treated by the American and Russian been treated by the American and Russian surgeons they were sent to the French Legation. The officer commanding the Russian guards decided, in the name of humanity, to send out a party for the rescue of those Christians still in hiding among the burning buildings. At his request I detailed ten men to go with them. This name was led by an Associated with Parthick detailed ten men to go with them. This party was led by an American—Mr. Pethick—a veteran of our civil war, whose knowledge of China and of the Chinese language and whose personal bravery while under fire rendered his services of greatest value to the besieged. The mission of the rescuers was entirely successful; they returned escorting about 150 Christians, having shot a number of Boxers and looters. That night the excitement in the Chinese city was intense and the shouting and cries of "Kill!" "Kill!" continued until early "Kill!" continued until early

the English on an expedition to the north-eastern part of the city for the purpose of rescuing some native Christians supposed to be in hiding there. Dr. Lippitt volunto be in hiding there. Dr. Lippitt volunteered and was given permission to go with them. They failed to find the Christians, but on the way discovered a temple where a Boxer meeting was evidently in progress. Our forces, which had been augmented by the arrival of some Japanese and Austrians, surrounded the place, and after a short fight killed forty-five of the Boxers. "On June 16 the Boxers set fire to Watson's drug store, in the Southern City, not far from the Chin-mun entrance. The explosion of the chemicals caused the

explosion of the chemicals caused the fre to spread rapidly, destroying the richest portion of the city, and finally igniting the outer of the two gates, which was totally destroyed. The Imparial troops upon the wall waved their barners energetically, but failed to fire upon the incerdiaries. On June 17, about 5 o'clock in the evening, a fire was started in Logation Street, half a mile to the westward of our barricade. The Russins promptly started down the street, and succeeded in shooting the way who are ucceeded in shooting the man who ap succeeded in shooting the man-who applied the torch. Then after two hours hard work, aided by the municipal fire department, got the fire under control. I followed with as many men as could be spared from the legation, and patroled the streets between the burning bailding

the streets between the burning building and our lines, causing the Chinese to tear down all the imflammable material. In this work the English assisted.

On June 18, the Tsung-li-Yamen, the members of which had been full of assurances of friendship and protection, suddenly changed their tone, and in a message to the ministers announced that the Taku forts had been taken by the powers and a state of war existed and that the ministers would be given twenty-four hours to leave the city, accom-

his interpreter, set out to visit the offi-cers of the Tsung-li-Yamen, which were sitting on the Hata-mun Street, some distance outside our lines. Shortly after the interpreter sought refuge at the American mission in a hadly wounded condition. He stated that Baron Von Ketteler had been shot in the back and killed by an Imperial soldier, scores of whom lined the road in the vicinity of the Yamen. The firing had become general, but he managed to make his escape On receipt of this news the Germans a once sent out a detachment to obtain, i possible, the body of their minister, but they were fired upon, and were compelle any many stations burned. The situation appeared critical, and I wired Captain McCalla that twenty-five more men were needed to properly protect the legation.

""On June 7, there having been no plan for common defence adopted by the officers commanding the various guards, the English marine officer, at my request, called a meeting of all the officers, and it was decided that at the first sign of an

"All food supplied were sent to the sam

on June 21, the methodist Mission and stores carrying goods were burned. A desultory firing by the enemy was kept up all day. About this time Sir Claude MacDonald was chosen by the ministers, and this choice agreed to by the foreign officers, to moment occurred. The feeling of unrest deepened in the city, and foreigners were openly insulted in the streets. On June 13 at 5 p. m., the outside chapel of the Meth-States Legation, took his place. This gentieman having served ten years in our Army, filled the post with credit. In addition to these duties, he, throughout the siege acted as commissary of the American guard, his services being of the greatest value. Friday, June 22, an attempt was made to burn the English Legation. Later in the day owing to some misunderstand-

made to burn the English Legation. Later in the day, owing to some misunderstanding of orders, nearly all the foreign guards retired upon the English Legation. The mistake being quickly discovered, our positions were at once reoccupied before the Chinese know of our absence.

"On June 24, the Chinese from the Chinmun gate came down the wall and, prolected by the parapet, opened a harassing fire upon the legation grounds and buildings. They were driven back by the Germans, who had gone to the wall in the rear of their legation, some 500 yards below. Later in the day, I made several attempts. of their legation, some 500 yards below.
Later in the day, I made several attempts to occupy a position on the wall opposite our legation, but the dense smoke which drifted across, together with the fact the coolies would not build barricades in face of the fire which the Chinese directed down the wall rendered these atempts unsuccessful. During the day, Private King was shot and instantly killed, while on duty as a sentry. In the evening the fire in the Russian Bank spread to the quarters occupied by the guard which were totally de-

shot and instantly killed, while on duty as a sentry. In the evening the fire in the Russian Bank spread to the quarters occupied by the guard which were totally destroyed.

"On June 25 I succeeded in occupying a position on the wall. The Germans at the same time gained a foothold and threw up a barricade some 500 or 500 yards in my rear, facing the Chinese troops, who occupied the Hata-mun gate. During the day the building of bomb proofs was begun in the English Legation, as the shell fire was incessant. On June 26, Sergeant Fanning was killed while on duty. The Chinese busied themselves building barricades in our front. themselves building barricades in our front. On June 29: Dr. Lippitt was severely wounded while crossing the court yard of the legation: his place was taken by Dr. Lowry, an American missionary, the legation of the legatio

withdrew into our iccation. After some consultation with the American Minister and Mr. Squires it was decided that the place must be retaken and held at any cost. I was assured that all the coolies available would be sent that night to build cross barricades on the ramp, and also to build a barricade across the wall in our rear. We thereupon, after an absence of about fifteen minutes, returned, finding that the Chinese had failed to discover our retreat. In the evening, by order of Sir Claude MacDonald, I was relieved by Captain Hall, and went below to get some rest, tain Hall, and went below to get some rest, having had little or no sleep since the wall

"On July 2, at about dusk, I relieved Captain Hall and found that during the preceding night and day the Chinese had acceeded in building a wall into and across the bastion, and were then busily engaged in erecting a tower directly on my left flank, the fire from which, when comleft hank, the are from which, when completed, would reach all parts of our position. Their work had been done with such infinite caution and so little exposure, that, although the fire upon them was incessant.

United States."

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Privates Turner and Thomas, were killed and one Englishman and one Russian wounded. Private Turner's body was picked up well inside the Chinese barricade, showing that he had evidently in the darkness got ahead of our line. Being slightly wounded myself, I sent for Captain Hall to relieve me, and went below into the legation. The next day as my wound had gotten worse. I accepted the kind offer of the First Secretary of the Russian Legation and was moved into his quarters, retaining the command, however, until the 21st of the month. Captain Hall's report up to this date is aptised as it was a disappointment to the tain Hall's report up to this date is ap-

"I respectfully commend to the consideration of the Commander-in-Chief, the conduct of Assistant Surgeon T. M. Lippitt, who not only performed all his professional duties thoroughly, but upon two occasions took a purely military part. The first of these occurred when the Capitain

most courage and skill under the heaviest fire. He also, with the assistance of Mr. Squires, put in working and later used successfully, an old brass cannon which

one or two exceptions was extended.
"I cannot close this report without expressing for myself and the men under my command our appreciation of the uniform take company to the command our appreciation of the uniform take company to the command our appreciation of the uniform take company to the command our appreciation of the uniform take company to the command our appreciation of the uniform take command our appreciation of the uniform take the command our appreciation of t

gradually and naturally bring about a complete cure in any form of piles, itching, protruding, internal or bleeding.

Mr. Archie Birkett, of Ionia, Mich., writes: "I was troubled with piles so bad hurried note which he addressed to Mr.

the legation; his place was taken by Dr. George Lowry, an American missionary, who took up his residence in the legation and rendered every assistance in his power in giving first aid to the wounded who were later sent to the International Hespital in the English compound. His services were of great value, and he at all times exposed himself to fire when the necessity arose.

"On July 1 the Germans were forced to leave the wall by a heavy shell fire. As this left my rear unguarded, and exposed men going up and down the ramp and across the street to a heavy fire, I also

although the fire upon them was incessant, their labor was in no way hindered. I at once reported the condition of affairs, and was asked by Mr. Squires if it were feasible for me to make a charge, provided resonforcements were sent. I replied that we would try. Later a communication received from Minister Conger telling me that the work was the incorrect map of the constitution with the English shall not have the mississippi, which they covet. The conquest would be easy if they only took the incorrent was and the trouble to make a descent there. I have not a moment to lose in putting it out of their reach. I think of ceding it to the United States. They only ask of me one town in Louisiana, but I already consider the colony as entirely less and it contains no partial and the united States. ble for me to make a charge, provided reproduced that we would try. Later a communication received from Minister Conger telling me that after a consultation with the English and Russian ministers and military officers it had been decided to instruct me to take the enemy's barricade in my front. The Russians were to send five more men with an officer and the English about twenty. The details, of course, were left to me. These men arrived between 2 and 3 a. m., and as the Chinese had almost finished their tower and were amusing themselves throwing is stones into our barricade, I at once made the disposition for the advance. The Russians were directed to take the inside of the wall, keeping close to the parapet, and dislodge the enemy from their position at the head of the ramp. The English and Americans on left and centre were to go over barricade and once across to break to a the left and follow, if possible, the Chinese wall in the bastion around to the rear of the left and follow, if possible, the Chinese wall in the bastion around to the rear of their position. These plans were completely successful, the Chinese being routed with considerable loss, and retiring some barricade.

"A number of rifles and some ammunition was captured, and turned over to the Commander-in-Chief. I regret to state that two of the best men in the Guard, Privates Turner and Thomas, were killed and one Englishman and one Russian wounded. Private Turner's body was related to the rear of the state of the state of the relations of Louisiana was in the relations of Louisia the work was the incorrect map of the United States issued during the regime of Commissioner Lamonreaux and Secretary Hoke Smith, which represented that portion of our country west of the Rock Mountains and now embracing the States of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, and parts of Montaina and Wyoming as having been acquired through the Louisiana Purchase. Mr. Hermann goes at considerable length into the history of French ad Spanish explorations of the torritory subsequently called "it is not only New Orleans that I

"The action of Spain was a great surprise as it was a disappointment to the people of the United States." Jefferson voiced the popular sentiment when on December 15, 1802, he said to Congress: The cession of the Spanish province of Louisiana to France, which took place in the course of the late war, will if carried into effect make a change in the aspect of our foreign relations. Our recent communications with France had not been of a pleas-

fessional values occurred when the Captain of the Colt gun crew, having misunderstood orders, was taking his piece to the wrong position. Dr. Lippitt followed under a heavy fire, and assisted in bringing the piece back and guiding it to the place originally assigned; and second, when he helped to take the Austrian one-pounder on the wall and place it in position.

"I have also to recommend the following emission of the convention of the convention of the convention was formally opened this a first in geniisted men: Gunner's mate, first ing enlisted men: Gunner's mate, first ing enlisted men: Gunner's mate, first ing enlisted men: Gunner's mate, first in the differences between the Adams, who sent an embassy to France had not been of a picture to the high seas had for some time been exposed to unexpected depredations by French cruisers. Promorning's session was devoted to the reception and registration of delegates, and the convention was formally opened this afternoon by Mr. H. N. Hanna, State to complain, and this condition continued into the Administration of President John Addresses of welcome and responses were made after the opening address by representative Christian Endeavor Convention was forward to the convention was formally opened this afternoon by Mr. H. N. Hanna, State to complain, and this condition continued to the French Government and varieus offers for amicable terms proposed, but without a first the convention was formally opened this afternoon by Mr. H. N. Hanna, State the Administration of President John Addresses of welcome and responses were made after the opening address by representative Christian Endeavor Convention and the convention was formally opened this afternoon by Mr. H. N. Hanna, State the Administration of President John Addresses of welcome and responses were made after the opening address by representative Christian Endeavor Adams, who sent an embassy to France in 1798 to adjust the differences between the two nations. The French Directory added insult to injury by refusing to give audisquires, put in working and later used successfully, an old brass cannon which had been dug up inside our lines. He also captured a flag under peculiarly hazardous circumstances, of which I will later make a special report. Hospital Apprentice R. H. Stanley, of the Newark, who volunteered and took a message to the English Legation, when it was necessary to use the street down which the Chinese were firing. Sergeant Walker, Corporals Hunt and Dahlgren, who at all times carefully performed their duty with courage and fidelity. The conduct of the Guard with one or two exceptions was excellent.

"I cannot close this report without expressing for myself and the men under my command our appreciation of the uniform kindness shown us, and the active assist.

Marylander Who Voted for Jackson and Bryan.

CHARLOTTE HALL, Md., Nov. 19.—At Mechanicsville. St. Mary's county, on Tuesday last, Thomas Cooksey Ward, a veteran of 106 years, voted for Bryan and Stevenson. Mr. Ward was born November 25, 1793. Belonging to the stanch Democratic phalanx which in times past has led the party to victory so often, he voted for the party to victory so often, he voted for dark spain should be our neighbor rather than France.

"To still further complicate the situation." "War between France and England was about to become an assured fact. It was therefore determined at once to press negotiations upon France for terms. The exigency seemed to require the best effort and the best talent and to that end James Monroe was selected to co-operate with Mr. Livingston, the American Minister to Napoleon's Court. In addition to Mr. Monroe's high qualifications

25, 1793. Belonging to the stanen Democratic phalanx which in times past has led the party to victory so often, he voted for Andrew Jackson for President in 1832, and since that election has invariably voted the same ticket in every political campaign.

His faculties, for a man of his age, seem to be very good. "I am nearly 107 years old: I voted for Bryan and Stevenson, and I hope to die a Democrat," Lesaid today.

THOUSANDS BEAR WITNESS

To the Value of Pyramid Pile Cure.

Thousands of pile sufferers bear witness to the inestimable value of the Pyramid Pile Cure and even those who have undergone surgical operations without cure have been happily surprised by results from a few weeks' treatment with the Pyramid.

The relief from pain and itching is almost instantaneous and the healing cils and astringents contained in the remedy gradually and naturally bring about a complete cure in any form of piles, itch-

the laws of nature, brings on its necessary

Writes: I was troubled with piles so had a like and the second of the like and the



Dyspepsia and

their minds. Something sensible, there-fore, has become necessary, and indeed our object of purchasing New Orleans and the Floridas is a measure likely to assume so many shapes that no instructions could be squared to fit them."

Napoleon's Anxiety to Give Ovel

the Vast Territory.

American Envoys Were Instructed
to Negotiate for the Transfer of
New Orleans and the Island of Orleans—France's Ruler Feared England Would Seize the Mississippi.

Binger Hermann, Commissioner of the General Land Office, entered the field of literature about two years ago, and the resuit of his labor in that direction has recently appeared as a public document and is entitled "The Louisiana Purchase and is entitled "The Louisiana Purchase and is entitled" "The Louisiana Purchase and conclusion. Summoning two of his counsel" to the mand on the part of our people. To have asked more would have been extremely unpopular at that time. Napoleon, who was now confronted with the certainty of a ignative are with the England, weil knew that colonies far distant across the seas must be protected by sufficient naval forces and at great cost. England was then a great naval power, while France was far inferior. The recent French losses in Santo Domingo, with the proximity to Louisiana of the British naval armaments in that quarter with well-equipped garrisons in Jamaica and the Windward Islands, required but little reflection for an astute most disastrous consequences of immediate action by him should be adopted as to Louisiana. He was not long in arriving at a conclusion. Summoning two of his counsel.

"It is not only New Orleans that I will cede, it is the whole colony, without reservation. To attempt to retain it would be folly. I direct you to negotiate this offer with the envoys of the United States. I will be moderate in consideration of the necessity in which I am of making a sale. But keep this to your. making a sale. But keep this to your-

"It was Napoleon's belief that Monros was clothed with instructions more e tensive than the assumed authorizati of Congress would warrant, both as of Congress would warrant, both as to territory and as to price. In this he was mistaken. The instructions to our envoys were to 'procure' a cession to the United States of New Orleans and of West and East Florida, 'or as much thereof as the actual proprietor can be prevailed on to part with.'

"It was also required that the navigation of the river Mississippi in its whole breadth, and from its source to the ocean, and in all its passages to and from the same, shall be equal, free, and common to citizens of the United States and of the French Republic. It was suggested

that if France declined to cede to us the whole of the island of Orleans, then a part should be sought for, if no more than space enough upon which to establish a large commercial town on the bank of the river, or if unable to procure a complete jurisdiction over any care.

were made after the opening address by representative Christian Endeavorers. Rev. Luther R. Dyott, of Newark, N. J., and Rev. Dr. Wiffiam Patterson, of Phil-adelphia, will be the speakers at the

Special interest has been aroused out ide of Christian Endeavor circles by the prospect of hearing two of the speakers who are down on the programme for to-morrow's sessions—Rev. Charles M. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps," and Mr. J. G. Woolley, the nominee of the Prohibi-tion party for President. To make it possible for a larger number

of people to hear both speakers, meetings ly at the First English Lutheran Church and at Brantly Church. Both speakers will be heard at both meetings. Mr. Sheldon's ed and chose his friend, Alexander Hamilton, as his second in command."

These preparations for war brought France to terms, but our relations with France were strained. Mr. Jefferson preferred that Spain should be our neighbor rather than France. Sheidon's earlier novels—among them in His Steps"—were read on successive Sunday nights to his congregation in Topeka, Kan. Quite recently Mr. Sheidon has finished a novel embodying his views on the servant question. He has given readings in Boston and New York from the novel, which is to be published in serial form in the official organ of the Christian Endeavor Societies of the United States. deavor Societies of the United States.

HOIST BY HIS OWN PETARD.

Attempt to Kill Relatives Destroys

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 13 .- Early yesterday morning the residents of the village of McLean, in Tompkins County, were awakened by a terrific explosion. It was discovered that an attempt had been made to blow up the house of Frank Trapp, who resides with his family one and a half miles northwest of the village. The man who made the daring attempt is believed to have been Trapp's father-in-law, Dr. Levi Gleason, a chemist, aged seventy-five

The dead body of Dr. Gleason was found terribly mangled where the explosion occurred. He had not been in the house and the inmates of the household did not know that he was absent. He left his home about 6 o'clock last evening. The interior o' the house was destroyed, but no one was killed except Dr. Gleason. It is not known that explosive was used, but it was a most powerful one, as it shook the houses for four miles about.

Monroe:

"I have but a moment to inform you that the fever into which the Western mind is thrown by the affair at New Orleans, stimulated by the mercantile and generally the Federal interest, threatens to overbear our peace. * **, ** 4 shall tomorrow nominate you to the Senate for an extraordinary mission to France. In the meantime pray work night, and day to arrange your affairs for a temporary absence, perhaps for a long one."

"A few days later he again wrote him, saying:
"The agitation of the public mind on occasion of the late suspension of our rights of deposit at New Orleans is extreme. Remonstrances, memorials, etc. are now circulating through the whole of the country and signing by the body of the people. The measures which we have been pursuing, being invisible, do not satisfy There had been a misunderstanding be

Senator Kyle of South Dakota, who was re-elected to the Senate in 1897 by the embined votes of the Republicans and a portion of the Populist legislators, and has been heretofore classified as an indepenresult the result of the result of the congressional Directory that he wishes hereafter to be counted as a Republican. He would, he said, act with the Republicans in the future. Senator Kyle is chairment with uncertain remedies when the Bitters will

Bitters will
eure you. Try
it.

If you want Heurich's beers in bottles,
it.

The common 5-cent cigars are not made of tobacco at all.

In the actual sense of the word "tobacco," it is a vegetation only possible in its natural state in a black, loamy, tropical soil. It must grow under a tropical sun, relieved by rainy-season moisture-"hot-water" rains, low-land, hot-breath mists, and dead, soft, tropical heat.

Just taste the end of a common fivecent cigar. It will taste more like straw than the sweet, spicy richness of nature's real intended tobacco. It lacks entirely the peculiar "edge" and substance of real to-

Light it and it will seem more like a burning oak leaf than the spicy, oily aroma of tobacco as nature produced it in the tropics.

"IMPORTS"

have the real smack which alone can deenly gratify a smoker. None of the stuff i dinary goods can be so enjoyed as rea bacco like this.

Of course it is a contrast at first to the common, pithy, doctored-up nickel cigar; but smoke a number of Imports and get used to their richness.

> They will double the comfort of your smoking.

Sold by all Leading Dealers.

Washington Wholesale Distributers,

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